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NOTAPERSON.ORG

OPERATIONAL MECHANICS, DOCTRINAL FALLACIES, AND LITIGATION HAZARDS

2nd November 2026

Platform Identity, Commercial Ecosystem, and Technical Footprint

The website notaperson.org ("Not a Person" or "NAP") operates as a subscription-based digital platform that markets automated pseudolegal tools, educational modules, and artificial intelligence document generators designed to purportedly exempt individuals from statutory taxation, state regulation, and judicial oversight[1]. Registered on October 5, 2025, through GoDaddy.com, LLC, the domain conceals its beneficial ownership behind a corporate privacy proxy, Domains By Proxy, LLC, based in Arizona, while hosting its front-end infrastructure on Amazon Web Services utilizing modern React and Next.js frameworks[3]. Independent cybersecurity and domain-reputation auditors flag the platform as questionable and high-risk: Scam Detector assigns notaperson.org a trust score of 30.2 out of 100 ("Medium Risk / Warning") due to proximity to risky digital activity[3], while Gridinsoft assigns it a score of 35 out of 100 ("Suspicious Website"), citing negative user reports regarding fraudulent or deceptive practices alongside its limited historical track record[4]. Despite the anonymity of its WHOIS records, public podcast appearances, community forums, and cross-linked domains identify the founders of notaperson.org as a United Kingdom-based couple known publicly as "Jason and Hannah"[5]. In promotional interviews—such as podcast episodes titled *"How to Legally Exit the System: No Tax, No Birth..."*—the founders claim to have utilized their methodology to remove themselves from statutory jurisdiction and to have "secured" their daughter, Bodhi, outside state civil registration and taxation systems[5]. Alongside the primary domain, the operators maintain an active community group on the Skool platform (skool.com/not-a-person-3150/notapersonorg) and operate an adjacent philosophical sister site, notapersonproject.org, which frames legal personhood questions in softer academic terms while explicitly disclaiming legal, tax, or financial advice[2]. Critically, notaperson.org does not exist as a standalone educational venture; rather, it functions as the middle tier of an integrated ideological and commercial funnel connected to **Zen Jungle** (zenjungle.org, also referred to by UK observers as the "Zen Jungle Sovereign Trust")[8]. Situated on 40 acres in Devon, England, Zen Jungle is an off-grid intentional community where members purportedly live in trust-held property without paying rent, mortgages, or taxes, and where children are kept out of formal schooling institutions in favor of communal agricultural labor from age two upward[8]. The recruitment architecture on zenjungle.org outlines a coordinated three-stage progression ("Three ways to begin. One direction") that moves recruits from psychological conditioning to legal severance[8]. Prospective members are first directed to complete "inner work" through "The Butterfly

Program"—a 14-day residential retreat, guided home path, or book study designed to dissolve the beliefs firing in a participant's head and eliminate cognitive reactivity[8]. Once this psychological deconstruction is underway, participants are funneled to notaperson.org as "the educational foundation for sovereign living," where they are taught to sever their legal identity and place their assets into private trusts[8]. In the final stage, indoctrinated individuals complete an hour-long suitability assessment to apply for full communal assimilation into the Devon physical property[8]. This multi-tiered structure has drawn scrutiny on UK public forums, where relatives of recruits have described notaperson.org and Zen Jungle as a cohesive high-control group or cult funnel that draws individuals in via Instagram marketing before extracting subscription fees and isolating them from conventional legal and financial structures[9].

Core Value Proposition and Operational Mechanics

Strategic Rebranding of Organized Pseudolaw

The primary marketing hook of notaperson.org is financial and regulatory liberation. The platform asserts that up to 70% of an individual's lifetime earnings and productive energy are quietly extracted by the state through income tax, council tax, value-added tax (VAT), licensing fees, and statutory penalties[1]. According to the site, this extraction occurs because the state deceives individuals into believing they are the "legal person" created by government registration at birth[1]. To overcome skepticism among prospective subscribers who may have heard of sovereign citizen courtroom failures, notaperson.org engages in deliberate rhetorical distancing. The landing page explicitly proclaims: *"Grounded, not fringe. Established law — not pseudo-law"*[1]. It purports to reject "strawman theory," "sovereign citizen" ideology, "maritime law," and internet conspiracy theories, asserting instead that its curriculum is built strictly on "black-letter law," historical constitutional instruments (such as Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights), equitable maxims, and established private express trust law[1].

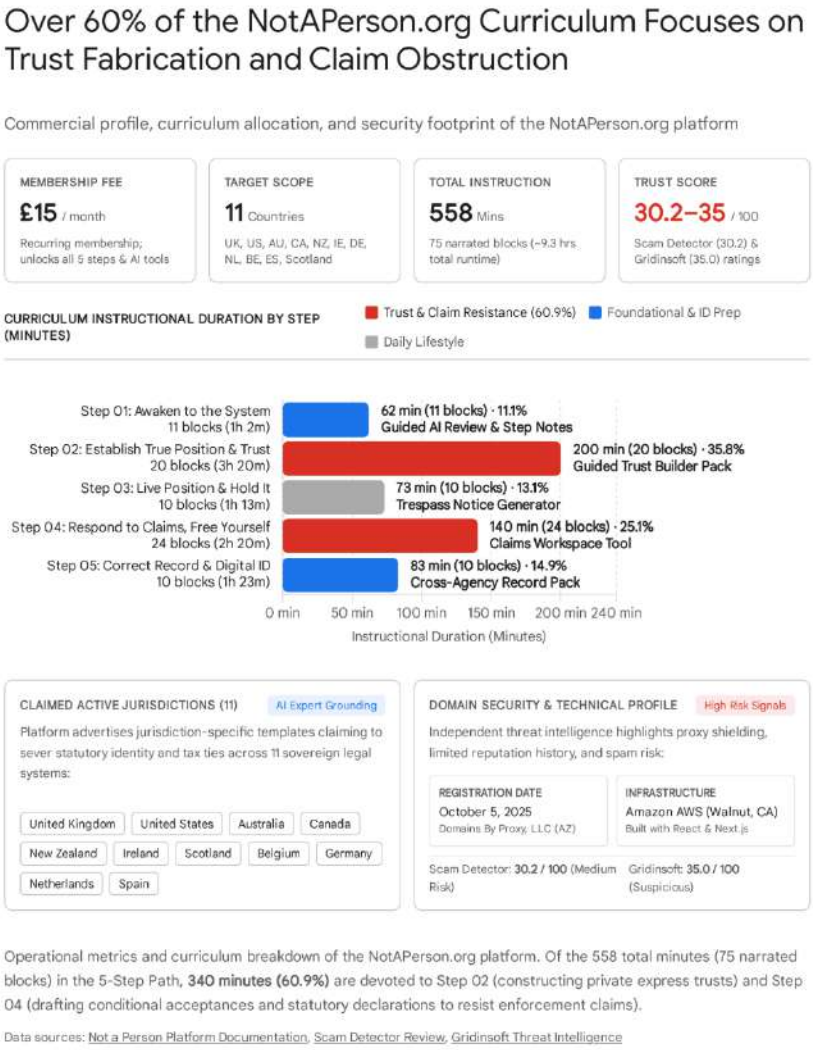
The Theoretical Mechanism: The Dual Entity and the Two Presumptions

The operational logic of notaperson.org rests on a foundational dichotomy between two purported entities that share the exact same name[1]. On one side of this divide is the **Living Being**, defined as the physical, flesh-and-blood human who is asserted to be born free and equal prior to any legislation, possessing inherent rights protected by common law and equity, and answerable to no external authority by default[1]. On the other side is the **Legal Person**, characterized as an incorporeal paper construct (*persona* or mask) created by the state through birth registration and statutory enactment, onto which the state attaches tax liabilities, statutory duties, licensing rules, and regulatory penalties[1]. According to notaperson.org, legislation and tax statutes bind *only* the paper "legal person" and cannot directly touch the "living being"[1]. The platform claims that the state bridges this gap and extracts wealth from the living individual by relying on two unproven legal presumptions that operate automatically only for so long as they remain unchallenged[1]. First, through the **Presumption of Agency**, the state allegedly presumes that the living individual voluntarily acts as an agent, representative, or surety for the statutory legal person[1]. Second, through the **Presumption of**

Beneficial Interest, the state allegedly presumes that the fruits of the living being's physical labor, energy, and property belong beneficially to the legal person, thereby sweeping the individual's income and assets into the net of statutory taxation and enforcement[1].

The Five-Step Path and AI Automation Suite

For a recurring subscription of **£15 per month** (following a free introductory tier that provides community access and the first instructional block), notaperson.org guides users through a 75-block narrated curriculum ("The 5 Step Path") totaling approximately 9.5 hours of audio-visual material, accompanied by a suite of automated document generators and an artificial intelligence assistant ("AI Expert")[1]. The platform claims its AI is grounded in the black-letter law of **11 active jurisdictions**—spanning both common law systems (United Kingdom, Scotland, Ireland, United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand) and European civil law systems (Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain)[1].



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An examination of the curriculum's time allocation reveals that over three-fifths of the platform's instructional duration is concentrated on two operational activities: fabricating private express trusts to purportedly shield assets (Step 02) and generating administrative correspondence to obstruct tax, municipal, and debt enforcement claims (Step 04)[1].

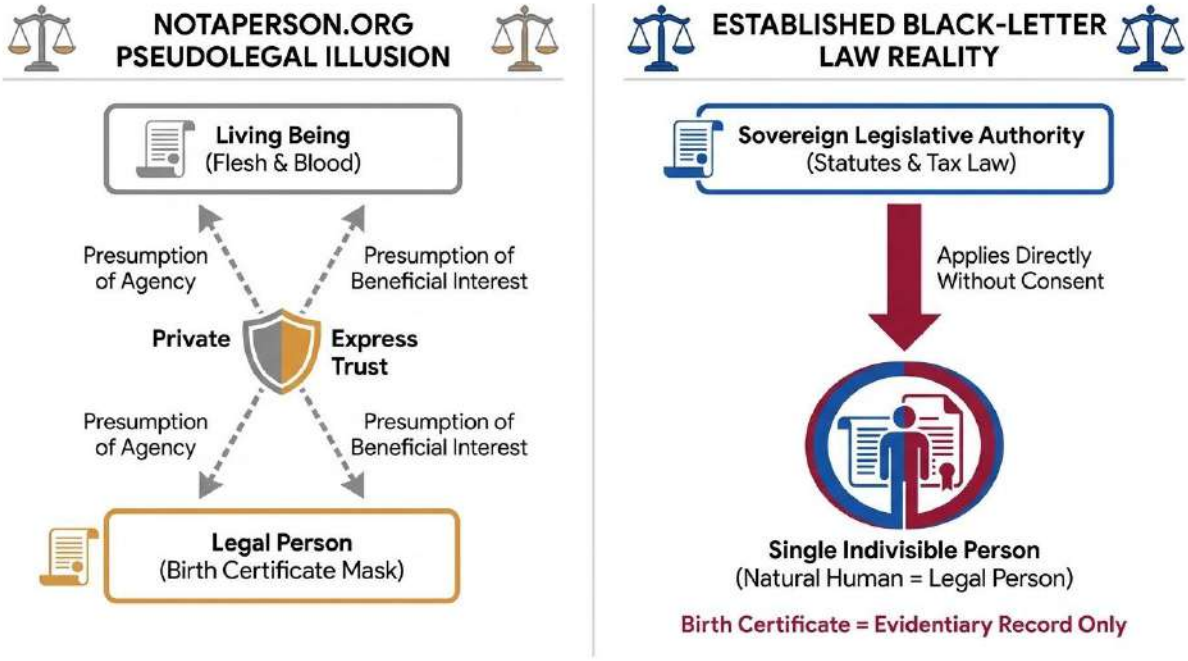
Curriculum Stage	**Instructional Volume**	**Core Theoretical Objective**	**Platform Tools & AI Capabilities Unlocked**
Step 01: Awaken to the system and its mechanisms	11 narrated blocks (1 hr 2 min)[1]	Indoctrinate the user into the dual-identity theory ("living being" vs. birth-certificate "legal person") and the two presumptions[1].	First block free; basic AI review conversation and personal step notes[1].
Step 02: Establish your true and free position	20 narrated blocks (3 hr 20 min)[1]	Sever "beneficial interest" from "legal title" by executing a self-settled **Private Express Trust** ("Family Express Trust") and standing statutory declarations[1].	**Guided Trust Builder** (outputs trust deed, party transfer instruments, execution checklist, and Guide in PDF/Word); **AI Expert Declarations Mode**; **Trespass Notice Generator**[1].
Step 03: Live your position, and hold it	10 narrated blocks (1 hr 13 min)[1]	Embed the trust structure into physical property and daily affairs to block state or creditor access to land and residences[1].	Proactive property anchors: customized **Trespass Notices** and **Land-Registry Trust Positions**[1].
Step 04: Respond to claims, free yourself	24 narrated blocks (2 hr 20 min)[1]	Neutralize incoming tax bills, municipal demands, and court summonses via round-by-round administrative correspondence[1].	**Claims Management Tool / Workspace** (users upload photos/scans of demands; AI drafts **conditional acceptances**, position statements, standing objections, and evidence bundles)[1].

Step 05: Correct the record, prepare for digital ID	10 narrated blocks (1 hr 23 min)[1]	File formal notices across government agencies to rebut statutory presumptions before biometric/digital ID permanently fuses the physical body to the legal person[1].	Cross-agency **Statutory Declarations** and record-correction templates[1].

User testimonials from the platform's Skool community illustrate how this automation works in practice. Subscribers report using the "NAP AI" to rapidly generate a "Family Express Trust" and immediately dispatch multiple formal "Notices" to utility companies, banks, and tax authorities, with the AI even instructing them on classic pseudolegal formatting conventions such as placing square brackets ([ ]) around postcodes and paginating original instruments[2].

Doctrinal Refutation: Why the Split-Person and Express Trust Mechanisms Fail in Law

Despite its sleek interface, AI integration, and explicit disavowal of "Strawman theory"[1], the legal architecture of notaperson.org is entirely fictitious. Every mechanism it promotes has been systematically examined and invalidated by appellate and superior courts across the Commonwealth and the United States[10].



Rebranded OPCA: The Double/Split Person Motif

The claim by notaperson.org that it does not teach "Strawman theory" or "pseudo-law" is a semantic sleight of hand[1]. In the seminal 736-paragraph judgment *Meads v. Meads*, 2012 ABQB 571—universally recognized across the Commonwealth as the definitive judicial treatise on **Organized Pseudolegal Commercial Arguments (OPCA)**—Associate Chief Justice John D. Rooke cataloged and refuted this exact mechanism under the formal classification of the **"double/split person" motif** (paragraphs 417–446)[14].

As detailed in *Meads* and subsequent academic analyses by legal scholar Donald J. Netolitzky, the defining characteristic of the "Strawman" or "double/split person" scheme is the assertion that an individual is composed of two distinct halves: a physical "flesh and blood" human being (variously styled by different gurus as a "living man," "living soul," "freeborn natural individual," or "living being") governed solely by common or natural law, and a non-corporeal legal doppelganger created by birth registration (variously styled as a "Strawman," "legal fiction," "corporation," "trust," or "legal person") onto which all statutory obligations attach[13]. Substituting the word *"Strawman"* with *"Legal Person"* and replacing maritime or Uniform Commercial Code jargon with the terminology of *"equity"* and *"express trusts"* does not alter the underlying legal mechanics[1]. It remains a textbook OPCA double/split person scheme[10].

The Indivisibility of Legal Personality: Why the Living Soul and the Birth Certificate Entity Are One

The central doctrinal flaw of notaperson.org lies in its fundamental misrepresentation of legal personality. In modern jurisprudence, the physical human being ("natural person") and their "legal personhood" are **one and the same indivisible entity**[10].

As Netolitzky explains in his doctrinal history of OPCA litigation, in modern law any human being is innately a legal person; any historical or philosophical duality between a human organism and its legal capacity has been *"irrevocably and innately melded together into a single unit"*[10]. In *Meads v. Meads*, Justice Rooke stated the governing black-letter rule unequivocally[10]:

> *"'Double/split person' schemes have no legal effect. These schemes have no basis in law. There is only one legal identity that attaches to a person. If a person wishes to add a legal 'layer' to themselves, then a corporation is the proper approach."*[10]

When a litigant appears before a court claiming to embody two separate entities—a "living being" and a "legal person"—Justice Rooke held (at paragraph 422) that the claim represents one of two legal impossibilities: either an inadmissible division of an indivisible entity, or an attempted creation of a second entity in a fashion not recognized by law, the result of which amounts to nothing in the eyes of the law[20]. Just as a player in a game of Monopoly cannot unilaterally place their fingers on the board and declare them to be a second, tax-exempt playing piece or avatar, a citizen cannot unilaterally bifurcate their legal identity by declaration[20]. Furthermore, courts have highlighted a profound historical and constitutional paradox in the "not a person" argument[10]. Legal personality is precisely what grants a human being the capacity to hold rights, own property, enter contracts, and sue or be sued in court[10]. As noted in judicial critiques of the Strawman theory, prior to the abolition of slavery in 1833, chattel slaves were human beings who were

denied legal personality; consequently, they had no rights under the law and were treated as mere property that could be bought and sold[10]. If an individual were somehow able to successfully renounce their status as a "person" in law, they would not become an untouchable sovereign—they would become *outlaws* or chattel stripped of all legal rights and protections, an outcome wholly antithetical to modern constitutional law[10].
Finally, as a matter of statutory construction, legislatures define the word *"person"* in its broadest natural sense to include flesh-and-blood human beings alongside corporate bodies, unless the statutory context specifically restricts it[10]. A birth certificate does not create a corporate shell, a statutory mask, or a "Birth Bond" (a fabricated pseudolegal history traced to UK Freeman guru Veronica Chapman)[13]; it is merely an administrative register recording the evidentiary fact that a natural person was born on a specific date at a specific location.

The Impossibility of Self-Agency

Because the physical human and the named individual on the birth certificate are a single, indivisible legal entity, the platform's **"Presumption of Agency"** collapses instantly[1]. Under the established black-letter law of agency, an agency relationship requires a tri-partite structure involving two separate legal persons: a **Principal** (who grants authority) and an **Agent** (who acts on the Principal's behalf in dealings with third parties). Because the "living being" and the "legal person" are not two distinct entities in law, an individual cannot act as an agent, representative, or authorized administrator for a capitalized or paper version of themselves[10]. The state does not "presume" agency between the human and the birth certificate[1]; rather, the law recognizes **direct identity**[10]. As legal guidance from UK chambers regarding debt enforcement proceedings explains, when a debtor claims to appear only as the "agent" or "equitable owner" separate from the "legal person" named on a court order, courts bypass the linguistic gymnastics and adjudicate four strictly factual questions: whether the physical individual before the court is the human being against whom the order or statutory liability was made, whether the debt remains outstanding, whether that person owns the property or asset against which enforcement is sought, and whether the prescribed statutory enforcement procedure has been followed[13]. Once those four factual matters are established, differences in capitalization, punctuation, bracketed postcodes ([ ]), or unilateral declarations revoking "agency" are treated as legally irrelevant[2].

Why the Private Express Trust Fails: Statutory Incidence, Sham Trusts, and Illegality

In Step 02, notaperson.org instructs subscribers to use its *Guided Trust Builder* to execute a "simple private express trust" (often styled by members as a Xxxx Family Express Trust) to sever "legal title" from "beneficial interest" and shield their income and home from taxation and statutory claims[1]. This strategy fails across multiple independent doctrinal grounds, beginning with the direct statutory incidence of taxation on personal exertion and occupancy. Tax liability does not depend on whether an individual subsequently transfers their money into a trust. Under both UK tax law and the US Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. § 1 and § 61), income tax attaches to the individual who earns the compensation at the exact moment the income is

derived[11]. Similarly, under the UK Local Government Finance Act 1992 (Sections 6–9), Council Tax liability attaches primarily to the **resident individual** physically occupying the dwelling as their sole or main residence, regardless of whether legal or equitable title to the property is purportedly held inside a private family trust[25]. Furthermore, self-settled asset-protection schemes generated through online templates run directly into the **sham trust doctrine** established in *Snook v London and West Riding Investments Ltd* [1967] 2 QB 786[28]. When a user executes a document pack declaring that their salary, bank account, and home now belong to a "Private Express Trust," yet continues to reside in the property, spend the income on personal living expenses, and exercise unfettered control over the assets, equity and tax law classify the arrangement as a sham[28]. Under Lord Diplock's authoritative formulation in *Snook*, a sham consists of acts done or documents executed by parties that are intended to give to third parties or to the court the appearance of creating legal rights and obligations different from the actual legal relationships that the parties intend to create[28]. Additionally, it is a foundational principle of equity that any trust created for an unlawful purpose—specifically to defeat statutory provisions or to defraud creditors—is void as contrary to public policy[28]. Consequently, courts look straight through sham trusts to enforce tax and creditor claims directly against the underlying assets[13]. Finally, the platform's claim that its AI Expert grounds this express trust strategy in the black-letter laws of **Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain** exposes a glaring comparative-law fabrication[1]. Continental civil law jurisdictions are governed by Roman-Germanic property codes (*numerus clausus*) that historically do not recognize the Anglo-American equitable division between legal title and beneficial ownership, nor do they permit domestic citizens to constitute common-law private express trusts over personal labor and domestic residences to evade statutory taxation[1].

The Fallacy of Consent, Conditional Acceptance, and Bracketed Postcodes

Steps 04 and 05 of notaperson.org equip users with a *Claims Tool* to answer statutory demands using "conditional acceptances" (such as stating that a tax demand will be paid only upon proof that the recipient is the statutory person and that a wet-ink contract exists) alongside "statutory declarations"[1]. In *Meads v. Meads*, Justice Rooke categorized these tactics as **"foisted unilateral agreements"**[15]. This strategy rests on a category error that conflates **private contract law** with **public statutory law**[13]. Contractual obligations arise from mutual agreement and consideration between consenting parties[13]. Statutory obligations—including income taxation, council tax, vehicle licensing, and court jurisdiction—do not require a contract, a wet-ink signature, or individual consent[13]. They apply by virtue of sovereign legislative enactment, such as Acts of the UK Parliament receiving Royal Assent, or statutes enacted by the US Congress and Canadian Parliament[13]. Sending unilateral declarations stating that "silence means agreement" after 30 days, or enclosing postcodes in square brackets ([ ]—an old sovereign citizen trope asserting that bracketed text removes an address from government postal jurisdiction), has zero legal validity and is routinely ignored or summarily struck out by public authorities and courts[2].

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Core Myth Perpetrated by NotAPerson.org	The Platform's Operational Claim	Established Black-Letter Law Reality
Myth 1: Dual Identity ("Living Being" vs. "Legal Person")	Birth registration creates a separate paper *persona* that holds all statutory liabilities, distinct from the living human[1].	**Indivisible Personhood**: A human being and their legal personality are innately and irrevocably fused into a single legal identity (*Meads v. Meads*, paras 417–446)[10].
Myth 2: The Presumption of Agency	Statutes only reach the living human because the state presumes the human acts as an "agent" for the paper person[1].	**Direct Statutory Application**: Agency requires two separate legal entities. Statutes apply directly to flesh-and-blood individuals without any agency bridge (*United States v. Studley*)[11].
Myth 3: The Presumption of Beneficial Interest & Express Trusts	Placing labor, income, and property into a self-settled "Private Express Trust" removes them from tax and statutory enforcement[1].	**Sham Trusts & Statutory Incidence**: Income is taxed when earned; council tax binds residents by occupancy. Self-settled tax-evasion trusts are void as shams (*Snook v London & West Riding*)[26].
Myth 4: Conditional Acceptance & Unilateral Declarations	Demanding that authorities prove their "presumptions" or produce a contract neutralizes claims when they fail to reply on the user's terms[1].	**Non-Consensual Statutory Authority**: Taxes and statutes are not contracts; they bind citizens without individual consent. Foisted unilateral notices have zero legal effect[13].
Myth 5: Cross-Jurisdictional Black-Letter Validity	The AI Expert's private express trust and equity strategy works across 11 jurisdictions, including Germany, Spain, Belgium, and the Netherlands[1].	**Civil Law Incompatibility**: Civil law jurisdictions do not even recognize domestic common-law private express trusts or equitable title splits, proving the AI's claims are fabricated[1].

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Empirical Failures and Severe Hazards: Case Law Precedents and Enforcement Realities

No litigant who enters a courtroom arguing that they are a "living soul" or "living being" distinct from their birth-certificate entity ever prevails on the merits. Across the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, the uniform track record of the "not a person" and split-person defense is a **100% failure rate**[10]. Worse still, deploying the exact strategies automated by notaperson.org reliably escalates civil administrative disputes into severe financial ruin, loss of liberty, and criminal convictions[13].

United Kingdom: Council Tax Committal to Prison and Enforcement Cascades

Because notaperson.org is founded in the UK, priced in Pounds Sterling (£15/month), and explicitly targets UK Council Tax and Land Registry positions[1], UK enforcement jurisprudence illustrates the immediate danger awaiting its subscribers. Under the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992, local billing authorities do not engage in "round-by-round" philosophical debates when a resident submits AI-generated conditional acceptances or trust notices[1]. Dozens of UK municipal authorities—including Winchester, Sunderland, Hastings, South Oxfordshire, Dacorum, and Derby—have published formal legal advisories warning residents that Freeman-on-the-Land and "Strawman / living man" defenses have zero basis in statute and that authorities will refuse to waste public resources responding to pseudolegal correspondence[27]. When a subscriber follows Step 04 of notaperson.org and withholds payment while sending "conditional acceptances," the statutory enforcement cascade proceeds automatically through the Magistrates' Court to secure a Liability Order, triggering six escalating statutory remedies[34]. The local authority can first compel an attachment of earnings, requiring the debtor's employer to deduct unpaid council tax directly from wages, or request the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to intercept funds directly from state benefits[34]. If direct deductions are unavailable, the authority dispatches certificated enforcement agents (bailiffs) to seize and auction physical goods and vehicles, adding substantial statutory enforcement fees to the balance, or applies to the court for a charging order secured directly against the debtor's home or initiates formal bankruptcy proceedings[13]. Ultimately, under the Council Tax (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations 1992, if bailiff enforcement fails and the Magistrates' Court determines that non-payment is due to **"wilful refusal or culpable neglect,"** the court can issue a warrant of commitment sending the individual directly to prison for up to three months[25].

A concrete UK precedent cited directly by municipal enforcement authorities is ***Manchester Magistrates' Court v. McKenzie*** **(2015)**, where a resident who refused to pay council tax and attempted to assert Freeman-on-the-Land pseudolegal defenses in court was committed to prison for **40 days**[34]. Similarly, in civil debt and property enforcement proceedings analyzed by 25 Canada Square Chambers, litigants asserting that they were the "living man" or "sole equitable owner" distinct from the "legal fiction" named on the order had their defenses summarily struck out and were hit with punitive adverse costs orders far exceeding standard fixed enforcement costs[13].

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Canada: The Paradigm Tax Evasion Prosecutions, Meads, and Pre-Trial Detention

Canadian courts have confronted commercialized schemes virtually indistinguishable from notaperson.org, resulting in landmark judicial crackdowns and lengthy prison sentences. Prior to notaperson.org, Canadian promoter Russell Porisky operated a commercial network called the Paradigm Education Group that charged fees to teach individuals how to structure their affairs as a *"natural person, working in his own capacity, under a private contract, for his own benefit"* as distinct from the government-created statutory "person" under the Income Tax Act[35]. Like notaperson.org, Porisky claimed his system was grounded in real contract and common law rather than fringe theory[35]. Canadian courts rejected Porisky's "double/split person song and dance" in its entirety[14]. Porisky was convicted of tax evasion and counseling fraud and sentenced to prison, while scores of his paying students—such as in *R v. Tyskerud*—were criminally prosecuted, convicted of tax evasion, fined hundreds of thousands of dollars, and incarcerated[14]. In the civil and family sphere, the landmark case of *Meads v. Meads*, 2012 ABQB 571 arose when Dennis Larry Meads asserted in divorce and support proceedings that he was the flesh-and-blood man ::Dennis-Larry: Meads:: acting separately from the corporate birth-certificate entity DENNIS LARRY MEADS[14]. He attempted to discharge his spousal and child support obligations using a fictional birth-certificate trust bond and served notices claiming a $100 million copyright and trademark penalty against any judge or official who used his name without consent[14]. Justice Rooke dismantled every argument, imposed strict case management, struck out his pseudolegal filings, and forced him to comply with Canadian family law[14]. Following *Meads*, Canadian judges have treated split-person arguments in criminal and insolvency courts as immediate evidence of bad faith and non-compliance risk[35]. In *Lavin*, a criminal defendant who refused to recognize the court's jurisdiction and argued that signing a bail release form amounted to being coerced into a statutory contract had his judicial interim release (bail) revoked on the spot and was remanded into pre-trial custody[35]. In *Re Grattan*, a bankrupt debtor's prior OPCA notice to the Canada Revenue Agency declaring himself a creation of the Almighty rather than a statutory "CANADIAN CITIZEN" was relied upon by the court to establish the intentional nature (*mens rea*) of his tax evasion, blocking his bankruptcy discharge[35].

United States: Criminal Tax Convictions, Civil Penalties, and Competency Orders

In the United States—one of the 11 jurisdictions where notaperson.org claims its AI Expert provides verified legal assistance[1]—federal appellate courts and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) have maintained a zero-tolerance policy toward the "not a person" and "natural individual" defense for over four decades[10]. In the leading precedent ***United States v. Studley*, 783 F.2d 934 (9th Cir. 1986)**, Ruth Studley failed to file federal income tax returns on approximately $144,000 of gross income over three years[18]. At trial and on appeal, she contended that she was not a statutory "taxpayer" or "person" because she was *"an absolute, freeborn and natural individual"*[18]. The US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed her criminal conviction and prison sentence under 26 U.S.C. § 7203, ruling that an individual is a "person" under the Internal Revenue Code and noting that this frivolous argument had been consistently and thoroughly rejected by every branch of the government for decades[11].

Subsequent federal appellate decisions have reinforced *Studley* without exception. In *United States v. Karlin* (3d Cir. 1986), the Third Circuit affirmed a defendant's criminal conviction for willful failure to file tax returns, dismissing his contention that he was *"not a 'person' within the meaning of 26 U.S.C. § 7203"* as *"frivolous and requir[ing] no discussion"*[11]. Similarly, in *United States v. Ward*, 833 F.2d 1538 (11th Cir. 1987), the Eleventh Circuit affirmed a felony tax evasion conviction against a defendant who argued he was not an "individual" located within the statutory jurisdiction of the United States[11]. Beyond criminal prosecution, the IRS formally classifies the "not a person" and "Strawman" arguments as frivolous positions subject to civil penalties, while the US Tax Court and federal appellate courts—in cases such as *Lovell*, *Rutledge*, *Dean*, and *Smith v. Commissioner*—routinely impose sanctions of up to **$10,000** under 26 U.S.C. § 6673 against litigants who advance them[10]. In US state and criminal trial courts, such as documented proceedings in Kootenai County, Idaho, and across state appellate dockets, defendants who declare to the bench *"I am not a person, I am a living soul / living man"* frequently have their constitutional right to represent themselves (*pro se*) revoked by the trial judge and are remanded to state psychiatric facilities for **court-ordered mental competency evaluations** on the grounds that they cannot rationally comprehend the legal proceedings against them[17]. Furthermore, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) classifies promoters of Strawman and split-person schemes as likely fraudsters and categorizes sovereign citizen extremism as a domestic terror threat[10].

Case / Precedent	Jurisdiction & Year	Specific "Not a Person" / Split-Entity Argument Advanced	Judicial Outcome & Consequence to Litigant
United States v. Studley, 783 F.2d 934[11]	US (9th Cir. 1986)[11]	Claimed exemption from income tax as an *"absolute, freeborn and natural individual"* rather than a statutory "person"[18].	**Criminal conviction affirmed** under 26 U.S.C. § 7203; argument declared legally frivolous[11].
United States v. Karlin & ***United States v. Ward***[11]	US (3d Cir. 1986; 11th Cir. 1987)[11]	Contended defendant was *"not a 'person'"* or statutory *"individual"* under the Internal Revenue Code[11].	**Criminal convictions for failure to file and felony tax evasion affirmed**[11].
Meads v. Meads, 2012 ABQB 571[14]	Canada (Alberta QB 2012)[14]	Split self into flesh-and-blood man ::Dennis-Larry: Meads:: and corporate Strawman DENNIS LARRY MEADS;	**All OPCA filings struck out**; strict case management imposed; 736-paragraph

		claimed $100M copyright fine[14].	precedent established nationwide[14].
Porisky / Paradigm Prosecutions (*R v. Tyskerud*)[14]	Canada (BC / Appellate Courts)[14]	Commercial course teaching subscribers to act as a *"natural person... under a private contract"* separate from the statutory tax person[35].	**Criminal convictions and prison sentences** for promoter (Porisky) and multiple paying students for tax evasion[14].
Lavin & ***Re Grattan***[35]	Canada (Post-*Meads* Courts)[35]	Refused court jurisdiction claiming bail was a coerced contract (*Lavin*); declared self non-citizen creation of God to CRA (*Grattan*)[35].	**Bail denied and remanded to pre-trial custody** (*Lavin*); OPCA notice used to prove **intentional tax evasion** (*Grattan*)[35].
Manchester Magistrates' Court v. McKenzie[34]	United Kingdom (2015)[34]	Deployed Freeman-on-the-Land / non-consent pseudolegal defenses against statutory Council Tax liability[34].	**Committed to prison for 40 days** for non-payment of Council Tax[34].

The Second-Order Hazard: How AI Automation Manufactures Criminal Mens Rea

Beyond the direct doctrinal failure of its arguments, notaperson.org introduces a uniquely dangerous operational dynamic through its **AI Expert**, **Guided Trust Builder**, and **Claims Tool**[1]. Historically, an ordinary citizen who fell behind on taxes or municipal bills due to financial hardship or administrative confusion was treated within the civil enforcement sphere; establishing criminal tax evasion (in the US or Canada) or committal to prison for council tax non-payment (in the UK) requires the state to prove **willfulness** (*mens rea* in criminal tax fraud, or *"wilful refusal"* in UK Magistrates' Court committal proceedings)[18]. When a subscriber pays £15 a month to notaperson.org and uses its AI to execute a "Family Express Trust" transferring away their beneficial interest, and subsequently uploads tax demands to generate round-by-round "Conditional Acceptances" and "Statutory Declarations" denying that they are the statutory "person"[1], the subscriber is **actively manufacturing documentary proof of willful evasion and affirmative concealment**[35]. As demonstrated in *Re Grattan*, the *Porisky/Paradigm* prosecutions, and *McKenzie*, prosecutors and magistrates use the litigant's own pseudolegal trusts and notices as the primary evidentiary exhibit to prove that the non-payment was neither accidental nor due to inability to pay, but was a calculated, willful scheme to defeat statutory obligations[34].

Simultaneously, the incorporation of large language models ("NAP AI") removes the cognitive friction that previously limited the volume of pseudolegal filings[1]. Subscribers who admit they are not computer-savvy or legally trained can now generate an endless stream of customized, legal-sounding documents at the click of a button[1]. In litigation, each AI-generated filing that a creditor or government agency is forced to read and rebut increases the legal costs incurred by the opposing party—costs that courts systematically shift onto the subscriber via indemnity cost orders and statutory frivolous-filing penalties[11].

Conclusions and Risk Synthesis

An exhaustive legal and technical evaluation of notaperson.org demonstrates that despite its explicit marketing claim to teach "established black-letter law" rather than "Strawman theory" or "pseudo-law"[1], the platform peddles the exact **"double/split person" OPCA motif** thoroughly discredited in *Meads v. Meads* (2012 ABQB 571)[10]. Renaming the "Strawman" as the "Legal Person" and substituting commercial lien jargon with "Private Express Trusts" and "Presumptions of Agency" is a purely cosmetic rebranding of sovereign citizen and Freeman-on-the-Land pseudolaw[1]. In every recognized legal system, a living human being ("natural person") and their legal personality ("legal person") are innately and irrevocably fused into a single indivisible entity[10]. Because there is only one entity in law, no "Presumption of Agency" exists to be rebutted, no birth-certificate entity exists separately from the physical individual, and self-settled "Family Express Trusts" generated to shield personal earnings and residences from statutory obligations are void as sham trusts under *Snook v London and West Riding Investments Ltd* and unlawful attempts to defraud creditors[10]. Operationally, the platform functions on an asymmetric risk model paired with a high-control communal funnel. Its anonymous domain registrants ("Jason and Hannah") collect recurring £15 monthly subscriptions[1] and utilize the platform as an ideological bridge into **Zen Jungle**, an off-grid community and 14-day psychological deconstruction retreat in Devon, UK[8]. While the promoters insulate themselves behind privacy proxies and subscription disclaimers, the individual subscriber bears the entirety of the legal, financial, and penal consequences when the methodology collides with enforcement reality[3]. Deploying the documents generated by notaperson.org carries a 100% failure rate in court and exposes users to catastrophic harm, including criminal convictions for tax evasion (*Studley*, *Ward*, *Porisky/Paradigm*), committal to prison for up to three months for council tax non-payment (*Manchester Magistrates' Court v. McKenzie*), denial of bail in criminal proceedings (*Lavin*), court-ordered psychiatric competency evaluations, bailiff seizures, charging orders against family homes, bankruptcy, and thousands of dollars or pounds in adverse court costs and frivolous filing sanctions[13]. Individuals seeking legitimate tax minimization must rely exclusively on statutory deductions, legislatively authorized tax-advantaged accounts, and licensed accountants or solicitors rather than automated pseudolegal trust generators[34].

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